

Oxford Democrat.

No. 33, Vol. 3, New Series.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, December 26, 1843.

Old Series, No. 44, Vol. 11.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

George W. Ellifill,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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"Here is our father! Now we are safe."

But if ever a poor mortal was in trouble, and perplexity, and anguish of spirit, that man was Mr. Duston! He left his heart yearn toward these seven poor helpless children, as if each were singly possessed of his whole affections for not one among them all, but had some peculiar claim to their dear father's love. There was his first born; there too, the little one who till within a week past, had been a baby; there was a girl with her mother's features, and a boy, the picture of himself, and another in which the looks of both parents were mingled; there was one child, whom he loved for his mild, quiet and holy disposition, and another whom he loved not less for his rough and fearless spirit, and who could live to be a man, would do a man's part against these bloody Indians. Goodman Duston looked at the poor things, one by one; and with yearning fondness, he looked at them all together; he then gazed up to heaven for a moment, and finally waved his hand, to his seven

MISCELLANY.

ESCAPE OF THE DUSTON FAMILY.

beloved ones. Go on; my children,' said he calmly, 'We will live or die together.'

He reined in his horse, and caused him to walk behind the children, who hand in hand went onward, hushing the sobs and wailings, lest these sounds should bring the savages upon them. Nor was it long, before the fugitive had proof that the red devils had found their track.

There was a curl of smoke from behind the huge trunk of a tree—a sudden and sharp report echoed through the woods; and a bullet hissed over Goodman Duston's shoulder, and passed above the children's heads. The father turning half round on his horse, took aim and fired at his skulking foe, with such effect as to cause momentary delay of the pursuit. Another shot, and another—whistled from the cover of the forest; but still the little band pressed on, unharmed;

and the stealthy nature of the Indian forbade them to rush boldly forward, in the face of so firm a child of five years old, till the stockades of a little frontier fortress appeared in view, and the savages gave up the chase.

We must not forget Mrs. Duston, in her distress. Scarcely had her husband fled from the house, ere the chamber was thronged with the hideous visages of the wild Indians, bedaubed with paint and besmeared with blood, brandishing their tomahawks in her face, and threatening to add her scalp to those that were already hanging at their girdles. It was, however, their interest to save her alive, if the thing might be, in order to exact a ransom. Our great-great grandmothers, when taken captive in the old times of Indian warfare, appeared, in nine cases out of ten, to have been in pretty much such a delicate situation as Mrs. Duston; notwithstanding which they were wonderfully sustained through long rough, and hurried marches, amid toil, weariness, and starvation, such as the Indians themselves could hardly endure. Seeing that there was no help for it, Mrs. Duston rose, and she and the widow Neff, with the infant in her arms, followed their captors out of doors. As they crossed the threshold, the poor babe set up a feeble wail; it was its death cry. In an instant, an Indian seized it by the heels, swung it in the air, dashed out its brains against the trunk of the nearest tree, and threw the little corps at the mother's feet. Perhaps it was the remembrance of that moment, that hardened Hannah Duston's heart, when her time of vengeance came. But now, nothing could be done, but to stifle her grief and rage within her bosom; and follow the Indians into the dark gloom of the forest, hardly venturing to throw a parting glance at the blazing cottage, where she had dwelt happily with her husband, and had borne him eight children—the seven of whose babes she knew nothing, and the infant, whom she had just seen murdered.

The first day's march was fifteen miles; and during that, and many succeeding days, Mrs. Duston kept pace with her captors; for, had she lagged behind, a tomahawk would at once have sunk into her brains. More than one terrible warning was given her; more than one of her fellow captives—of whom there were many—after tottering feebly, at length sank upon the ground; the next moment, the death groan was breathed, and the scalp was reeking in an Indian's girdle. The unburied corps was left in the forest, till the rites of sepulture should be performed by the autumnal gales, strewing the withered leaves upon the whitened bones. When out of danger of immediate pursuit, the prisoners, according to Indian custom, were divided among different parties of the savages, each of whom were to shift for themselves. Mrs. Duston, the widow Neff, and an English lad, fell to the lot of a family, consisting of two stout warriors, three squaws, and seven children. These Indians, like most with whom the French had held intercourse, were Catholics; and Cotton Mather affirms, on Mrs. Duston's authority, that they prayed at morning, noon, and night, nor ever partook of food without a prayer; nor suffered their children to sleep till they had prayed to the Christian God. Mather, like an old hardhearted, pedantic bigot, as he was, seemed trebly to exult in the destruction of those poor wretches, on account of their Popish superstition. Yet what can be more touching than to think of these wild Indians, in their loneliness and their wanderings, wherever they went among the dark mysterious woods still keeping up domestic worship, with all the regularity of a household at its peaceful fireside.

They were travelling to a rendezvous of the savages, somewhere in the north east. One night, being now a hundred miles from Haverhill, the red men, and women, and the little red children, and the three pale faces, Mrs. Duston, the widow Neff, and the English lad, made their encampment, and kindled a fire beneath the gloomy old tree, on a small island in Contocook river. The barbarians sat down to what scanty food Providence had sent them, and shared it with their prisoners, as if they had all been children of one wigwam, and had grown up together on the margin of the same river within the shadow of the forest. Then the Indians said their prayers—the prayers that the Romish had taught them—and made the sign of the cross upon their dusky breasts and composed the bearer to rest. But the prisoners prayed apart; and when their petitions were ended, they likewise lay down with their feet to the fire. The night wore on; and the light and cautious slumbers of the red men were often broken, by the rush and ripple of the stream, of the groaning and moaning of the forest, as if nature were wailing over her wild children; & sometimes, too, the little red skins cried in sleep, and the Indian mother awoke to lull them—

But a little before break of day, a deep, dead slumber fell upon the Indians. 'See,' cries Cotton Mather, triumphantly, 'if it prove not so!' Uprose Mrs. Duston, holding her own breath, listen to the long, deep breathings of her captors. Then she stirred the widow Neff, whose place was by her own, and likewise the English lad; and all three stood up, having upon their ghastly visages, as they stared around at the fated slumberers. The next instant, each of the three captives held a tomahawk. Hark! that low moan, as one in troubled dream—'told warrior's death pang! Another! Another!—and the third half uttered groan was from a woman's lips. But, oh, the children! their skins are red; yet spare them, Hannah Duston, spare those seven little ones for the sake of the seven that have fed your own breast.

'Seven,' quoth Mrs. Duston to herself. 'Eight children have I borne—and where are the seven, and where is the eighth?' The thought nerved her arm; and the copper colored babes slept the same dead sleep with their Indian mother. Of all that family, only one woman escaped, dreadfully wounded and fled shrieking into the wilderness!

and boy, whom it is said, Mrs. Duston had meant to save alive. But he did well to flee from the raging tigress; there but little safety for a red skin when Hannah Duston's blood was up.

The work being finished, Mrs. Duston laid hold of the long black hair of the warriors, and the woman, and the children, and took all their ten scalps, and left the island, which bears her name to this very day. According to our notion she should be held accursed, for her sake. Would that the bloody old hog had been drowned in crossing Contocook river, or that she had sunk over head and ears in a swamp, and been there buried, till summoned forth to comfort her victim at the day of Judgment; or that she had gone astray and had been starved to death in the forest, and nothing ever seen of her again save the skeleton, with ten scalps twisted around it for a girdle! But on the contrary, she and her companions came safe home, and received the bounty on the dead Indians, besides liberal presents from private gentlemen, and fifty pounds from the Governor of Maryland. In her old age, being sunk into decayed circumstances she claimed and we believe received a pension, as a further price of blood.

This awful woman, and that tender hearted, yet valiant man, her husband, will be remembered as long as the deeds of old times are told around a New England fire side. But how different is her renown from his!

The following story affords a capital illustration of some of the circumstances, which conspired to the defeat of Mr. Van Buren and the Democratic party, in 1840. The "Judy Tompkins" family was a very numerous family at that time, and its branches extended into every town, village and city in the United States. The standing army's delusion; the forty million dollar Florida blood hounds; the low wages; the gold spoons had each its own victims, and the census did not fail to swell their numbers.]

TAKING THE CENSUS.

A SCENE IN ALABAMA.

By H. Hooper, Esq.

We rode up one day to the residence of a widow rather past the prime of life—(just that period which nature supplies more abundantly the oil which lubricates the hinges of the female tongue) and should like to know what to tell him he might count on if he come down next Sunday?

"Here, Bull!" shouted the widow, "stick him, Pomp!" but we cantered off, unbound, fortunately, by the fangs of Bull and Pomp, who kept up the chase as long as they could hear the cheering voice of their mistress—"Sick, Pomp—sick, sick, sick him, Bull—suboy! suboy! suboy!"

THE JEWS.—The present physical, moral, and social condition of the Jews must be a miracle. We can come to no other conclusion. Had they continued from the Christian era down to the present hour in some such national state in which we find the Chinese, walled off from the rest of the human family, and by their selfishness on a national scale, and their repulsion of alien elements, resisting every assault from without, in the shape of hostile invasion, and from an overpowering national pride forbidding the introduction of new and foreign customs, we should not see so much miracle interwoven with their existence. But this is not their state—far from it.

They are neither a united nor independent nation, nor a parasitic province. They are peeled and scattered into fragments; but, like broken globules of quicksilver, indistinct with a cohesive power, ever claiming affinity, and ever ready to amalgamate. Geography, arms, genius, politicks, and foreign help do not explain their existence; time and climate and customs equally fail to unravel it. None of these are, or can be, springs of their perpetuity. They have spread over every part of the habitable globe; have lived under the reign of every dynasty; they have used every tongue, and lived in every latitude. The snows of Lapland have chilled, and the suns of Africa have scorched them. They have drunk of the Tiber, the Thames, the Jordan, the Mississippi. In every country, and in every degree of latitude and longitude, we find a Jew.

It is not so with any other race. Empires the most illustrious have fallen, and buried men that constructed them; but the Jew has lived among the ruins, a living monument of indestructibility. Persecution has unsheathed the sword and lighted the fagot; Papal superstition and Moslem barbarism have smitten them with unsparing ferocity; penal rescripts and deep prejudice have visited on them the most ungenerous debasement; and notwithstanding all, they survive.

Like their own bush on Mount Horob, Israel has continued in the flames, but unconsumed. They are the aristocracy of Scripture—let off coronets—princes in degradation. A Babylonian, a Thessalian, a Spartan, an Athenian, a Roman—are names known in history only; their shafts alone haunt the world and flicker its tablets. A Jew walks every street, and dwells in every capital, traverses every exchange, and relieves the monotony of the nations of the earth. The race inherited the heirloom of immortality, incapable of extinction or amalgamation. Like streamslets from a common herd, they have flowed along every stream without blending with it, or receiving its flavors, and traversed the surface of the globe amidst the lapse of many centuries, distinct—alone. The Jewish race at this day is, perhaps, the most striking seal of the sacred oracles. There is no possibility of accounting for their perpetual desolation, their depressed but distinct being, on any ground save those revealed in the record of truth.—Frazier's Magazine.

There is an odious spirit in many persons who are better pleased to detect a fault than to commend a virtue.

BLANKS
For sale at this Office.

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A YANKEE TRICK. During the Revolutionary war, two brothers, from one of the eastern ports were commanders of privateers; they cruised together, and were eminently successful, doing great damage to the enemy; and making much money for themselves. One evening, being in the latitude of the shoals of Nantucket, but many miles to the eastward of them, they spied a British vessel, having the appearance of a merchantman, and made towards her, and to their astonishment found her to be a frigate disguised. A very light breeze prevailing, they hauled off in different directions; one only could be pursued, and the frigate gained rapidly upon him. Finding he could not run away, the commanding officer had recourse to stratagem; on a sudden he hawled down every sail, and had all hands on deck employed in "setting poles," as if shoving the vessel off a bank! The people on board the frigate were amazed at the supposed danger they had run, and to save themselves from being grounded, immediately clawed off, and left the more knowing yankee to "make himself scarce" as soon as the night rendered it prudent for him to hoist sail in a sea two thousand fathoms deep.

THE RICH AND THE POOR. Let it not be believed that the man of poverty himself is excluded from happiness. Mediocrity and indigence frequently procure for him advantages that opulence and grandeur are obliged to acknowledge. The soul of the needy man, always in action, never ceases to form desires, while the rich and the powerful are frequently in the afflicting embarrassment of either not knowing what to wish for, or else desiring those objects which it is impossible to obtain. The poor man's body, habituated to labor, knows the sweets of repose; this repose of the body is the most troublesome fatigue to him who is wearied with idleness. Exercise and frugality procure for the one, vigor, health and contentment; the intemperance and sloth of the other furnish him only with disgust and infirmities.—Indigence sets all the springs of the soul at work; it is the mother of industry; from its bosom arise genius, talents and merit, to which opulence and grandeur pay their homage. In short, the blows of fate find in the poor man a flexible reed, who bends without breaking. [Holbach.]

WOMAN.

Perhaps a more just or beautiful compliment was ever paid to woman than the following, from Judge Story:

DISTRICT SYSTEM. The friends of Mr. Van Buren dare not trust a United States Convention formed on the district system. They fear that some other candidate would be nominated if the people should select by Districts; consequently they resort to general ticket system as has been practiced in New York, Connecticut, &c. In this state we chose delegates by districts, except two who were chosen to represent the state at large. We conceive the district system to be the only mode of arriving at the voice of the people. This district has given a decided preference for Mr. Calhoun by the selection of Gov. Kavanagh as delegate. If the delegates had all been chosen by general ticket the people of this district could have had no voice in the convention; now they will have their preference.

SUPREME COURT. This Court has recently held a Session at Bangor of eight weeks. About eight Thousand Dollars has been paid by the County of Penobscot for its deferring Courts during the past year. The Bangor Democrat says,

"This is about two thirds of our County Tax. What parties litigant, belligerent, and foolish in Penobscot pay Annually for Justice, in money and loss of time we have calculated, but their voluntary tax must be four times as large as their legal tax. We do not marvel our people want town Courts."

We should like to know how the multiplying of the conveniences for litigation is going to diminish the business of Law. It is a quick remedy, and will be seen to aggravate the disease. That is our opinion.

THE WHEAT CROP.—A correspondent in the last Farmer says, that the Wheat crop is injured in consequence of sowing seed that was threshed in a Machine. He tried the experiment of sowing on land equally good, a quantity of seed threshed by hand, and by Machine, and found that the yield was much best where the seed had been threshed by hand. Farmers should look to this.

A RUSSIAN REVIEW. The closing scene of the review deserves particular attention. After that the fifty thousand soldiers had marched in review order of open columns past the emperor—a movement which is generally the most interesting of all in these exhibitions, as serving to display in motion each several item of the force—and after that the emperor had embraced his brother, the Archduke Michael, in front of the army, and honored another general officer by grasping his hand, (a favor which, were I emperor, I should reserve as the reward of victory,) the troops were massed into one close column, and advanced in this form in measured time, chanting their national anthem. The effect was truly magnificent. The fall of fifty thousand pairs of feet—the chime of fifty thousand manly voices—the electric sparkle of fifty thousand blades and sabres closely ranged together—the dark, deep mass of life still rolling on, without confusion, like some tide of lava from the crater of Etna, so irresistible, so overwhelming—nothing that I have ever seen or heard of actual conflict was half so sublime as this. The emperor, surrounded by his staff, rode in front; the beautiful young archduchess—as in an open chariot, drawn by two superb white horses, took a position ever in advance of the progressing torrent; and I joined the older spectators to form a corage around them.—Their presence completed the spell—the presence of lighborn beauty and grace on a field consecrated to the stern genius of battle, like some note of music rising by the trumpet and

enhancing the stormy joy of each martial sound. [Abbott's Journey to Khiva and St. Petersburg.]

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, DECEMBER 26, 1843.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost on mass around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The fact that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed: FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; REVENGE; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; REINFORCEMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it add to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—Calhoun.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

MR. CALHOUN.

Certain of the Washington correspondents in the interest of Mr. Van Buren have asserted that Mr. Calhoun had been withdrawn as a candidate for the Presidency. This story has been seized upon and repeated by many of the faithful in order to show the unanimity with which all were uniting in the support of Mr. Van Buren. But the source whence it came, independent of the motives which produced it, is sufficient to produce distrust in the minds of all candidates. The motive is too obvious to be overlooked.—To direct all eyes from Mr. Calhoun and turn the popular gaze solely upon Mr. Van Buren was the object. An artifice so shallow resorted to for the purpose of a little, brief, temporary advantage cannot fail to receive the odium it deserves.

Mr. Calhoun has not withdrawn. His friends have not even the most remote idea of withdrawing his name from the list of candidates. He is still their choice. His name is a tower of strength. straightforward, unbending, noble in his political career, with a moral character unparalleled for purity of motive and intention, he is just the man to save the Republic from intrigue, ostentation and political management. Mr. Calhoun withdrawn! As soon would we withdraw the brightest gem from virtue's diadem or blot from our solar system its central orb. A fine time to withdraw his name just as host from the East and the West, from the North and the South are viewing with each other to see who shall render him most efficient aid! Mr. Calhoun will not be relinquished by his friends until after the Baltimore Convention. If that body in its wisdom shall see fit to pass him by we shall acquiesce in the decision; yet from well known causes we fear that if he is displaced by his more prominent rival the success of our cause is uncertain.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—As was shown by the voter published last week there was no choice in this District at the late election. Mr. White was the nominee of the District Convention. We learn by a writer in the Belfast Journal that Mr. White is an honest, upright man—a true hearted Democrat, and more than all an intelligent cultivator of the earth. If this be true the Democracy of Somerset and Waldo should put their shoulders to the wheel to sustain him. We hope the friends of Mr. Van Buren will not be disappointed in him. We shall acquiesce in the decision; yet from well known causes we fear that if he is displaced by his more prominent rival the success of our cause is uncertain.

THE COINS ARE COMING.—Clay Clubs are being formed in the principle cities in all parts of the country. There are two in this State, one in Portland and another in Bangor. These Clubs, like the Tippecanoe Clubs of '40, are engines of mischief and wickedness. Clay's Generals have issued the command "Organize! Organize!" His obsequious followers are crying Amen—and in obedience to the edict, Clay Clubs, like Muskrooms, are springing up in every quarter.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—This day of pleasure and glorious recollections has again arrived—pleasing, because it brings "joy to the world,"—glorious, because no other event surpasses it. It should be spent in greatful remembrance, good resolutions, and benevolent purposes. While the whole earth rejoices at the Advent of a Savior, it is but justice that all its inhabitants, on its anniversary return, should make offerings of such a nature as the occasion inspires.

LEGISLATURE.—Our Legislature meets in one week from to-morrow. We predict a short Session for two reasons: 1st, from the small amount of business; 2nd, because the people expect it. The Sessions of our Legislature need not average over six weeks. What say the people?

HON. J. Q. ADAMS. This gentleman was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures. He wished to be excused, for the reason that his health would not admit of his giving the necessary attention to the business. The House excused him.

21ST RULE.—When this question came up Mr. Severance was said to have dodged it. More recent intelligence proves this to be untrue. By an accidental exposure Mr. Severance was quite indisposed on the day the House organized, so much so, that after he had cast his vote for Speaker, he left the House and sent for Dr. Sevall. This accounts for Mr. S.'s absence, and it is but justice to state that he would have voted against the Rule had he been present.

THE WHEAT CROP.—A correspondent in the last Farmer says, that the Wheat crop is injured in consequence of sowing seed that was threshed in a Machine. He tried the experiment of sowing on land equally good, a quantity of seed threshed by hand, and by Machine, and found that the yield was much best where the seed had been threshed by hand. Farmers should look to this.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A Law of Congress requires that the members of the House shall be elected by Districts. Several States did not comply with the conditions of this Law, but elected their Representatives by General Ticket. Among these States was New Hampshire. When the Clerk, in calling over the names of the members elect, arrived at those of New Hampshire, the question was raised whether these members should be entitled to seats. It was decided that the Clerk should proceed in the call, till the House was organized. Mr. Barnard, of New York, desired to enter a protest against the right of those members elected by general Ticket to participate in the organization. In order to make a saving business they require a large support.

21ST RULE.—A vote was taken in the House of Representatives to see whether the 21st Rule, forbidding the reception of Abolition Petitions, should be stricken out of the Rules and Orders. It was negatived by a vote of 95 to 91, only 4 m. j. in its favor. Messrs. Hamlin, Dunlap, and Herrick, voted to strike out. Mr. Sevance desired the question.

THOMAS THORN. A letter has been published written by Thorn in which he states that he was coaxed by Mrs. Wilson to murder her husband. He writes to his sister and tells her to get up a petition for his reprieve.

SCARLET FEVER. This disease is raging to a fearful extent in Tennessee.

Garrison, in his last Liberator, says he goes for a Dissolution of the Union, Texas of no Texas.

CONGRESS. Little has been done in Congress thus far. The Joint Standing Committees have been appointed by the two Houses. All the other business that has been done refers chiefly if not entirely, to compliments paid to those of the members who have departed during the recess. Samuel McRoberts, Lewis F. Linn, John Miller and Barker Burnell have severally received the customary respects of both Houses. The eulogies pronounced upon these gentlemen were feelingly eloquent.

Mr. Calhoun, however, has received the Calais Advertiser about twice for the last three months. Got a number last Saturday.

DOING IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday Dec. 18.—Notices

were given this morning of intentions to bring forward Bills to deprive the members of the House and Senate of the franking privilege, and to reduce the postage on letters.

Also, to amend the constitution, by establishing the one term principle.

A long debate arose upon the proposition to print several thousand copies of the President's Message in German. Amendments were submitted to print the same in Low Dutch and French. Something of this debate hereafter, which has been earnest and protracted.

The Senate held a short but an important session. The President sent in the nomination of Matthew St. Clarke as auditor of the Post Office Department. Mr. Clarke will have Mr. Whitley's place.

Mr. McDowell of South Carolina, gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to amend the Compromise Act and to repeal the Tariff.

Mr. Choate presented the question of French Spoliations prior to 1800, in the form of a memorial.

Mr. Barrow of Va. brought in a bill proposing the appropriation of one million of dollars to the improvement of the Mississippi and its tributaries.

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2. Brig. Gen. Taylor, 4

3. Brev. Maj. Gen. Gaines, 7 2137

4. Brev. Brig. Gen. Brady, 5 690

5. Brig. Gen. Wool, 12 1534

6. Col. Crane, 4 408

7. Col. Walbeck, 3 601

8. Brev. Brig. Gen. Armisted 5 518

9. Brev. Brig. Gen. Worth, 3 623

The expenses of the army proper for the ensuing year, is reduced nearly \$100,000 from that of last year, although there are nearly \$40,000 to be paid for recruiting and other charges not accruing this year. Amer.

DEATH OF JUDGE THOMPSON.

The New York papers announce the death of the Hon. Smith Thompson, Judge of the District Court of the United States, which occurred at Poughkeepsie on Monday evening last. He had held the office for the last 20 years.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION. Thursday morning, Dec. 7, about 1 o'clock, the steamer Warren collapsed a flue while lying at the wharf at Freeport, on the Alleghany river. There were at the time of the accident about eighteen or twenty persons on board, of which number about twelve were scalded—four or five not expected to survive.

PORTRAIT OF GEN. JACKSON. The Council of the 2d Municipality of New Orleans, have passed a resolution appropriating a thousand dollars for a full length portrait of General Jackson, as he appeared while that city was besieged by the British Army.

MYSTERY OF NEW YORK. There is said to be an old brewery somewhere in this city, says the New York Gazette—we believe in Crosby street—which has three stories under ground and six above and contains population of about fifteen hundred souls among whom nearly all the modern languages are spoken.

GENERAL JACKSON.

A letter dated Nashville, Tennessee, which has lately been put into the hands of the editor of the N. Y. Evening Post, says:

"Yesterday I left the residence of one of the greatest men living, and I thank the great director of all things that I have been permitted to take him by the hand in his own house, and thank him for what he has done for me and my children, and for the whole American people.

"If I could describe to the democracy of your city, the interest he takes in the coming Presidential election, I am sure there is not a true democrat among them all who would sleep until every thing was done, which he could honorably do, to secure the success of the democratic candidate, were it only for the sake of the old hero. In listening to his animated conversation on this subject, and witnessing the thorough knowledge he exhibits of the political condition of every State, and even of the different districts of the States, one would think that he had never thought of anything else. Yet he is perfectly at home on other subjects, allows himself to be diverted to them readily, and converses on them freely and with interest.

"He is much gratified with the result of our late election in New York, particularly in the city, where he doubted of the success of the democratic party, on account of the division which had taken place, and of which he appeared to be perfectly well informed. It is impossible, said he, for the whigs to succeed in the next presidential election but by the aid of such divisions. The great hubbub of 1840, with its apparatus of log houses, sour cider, 'coon skins, and gourd shells, has disgusted the honest portion of the whig party. They are ashamed of it, and will not allow themselves to be drawn into such follies again."

GEN. JACKSON.—A letter from the Hermitage of a late date, says that the venerable old gentleman never leaves his room, and is emaciated to mere skin and bone. He has a severe cough and pain in the back and side, but his voice and intellect appear unaffected, and the lightning fire of former years yet flashes in his eye.

THE WHIGS OF PITTSBURG.—The whigs of Pittsburg are debating the propriety of indicting their Mayor for a libel on John Quincy Adams, whom he addressed in a reception speech thus:

"Great and good citizen," said he, "venerable and reverend man! Panegyric or Eulogy, now or hereafter, cannot add one cubic to your stat-

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday Dec. 18.—Notices were given this morning of intentions to bring forward Bills to deprive the members of the House and Senate of the franking privilege, and to reduce the postage on letters.

Also, to amend the constitution, by establishing the one term principle.

A long debate arose upon the proposition to print several thousand copies of the President's Message in German. Amendments were submitted to print the same in Low Dutch and French. Something of this debate hereafter, which has been earnest and protracted.

The Senate held a short but an important session. The President sent in the nomination of Matthew St. Clarke as auditor of the Post Office Department. Mr. Clarke will have Mr. Whitley's place.

Mr. McDowell of South Carolina, gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to amend the Compromise Act and to repeal the Tariff.

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THE FOURTH DISTRICT is now represented in Congress by a whig. With a majority of upwards of ONE THOUSAND, the democracy have suffered themselves to be defeated. We have nothing to say upon this matter in relation to the past, but will express the hope that this result, humiliating as it is, will, so far as the future is concerned, be the means of insuring harmony in the ranks of the democracy of the fourth Congressional district. Dissension has deserted us now; may it never again be known among us. The election to take place next year, is of the greatest importance; much, ALL of the interests of the democracy of this nation is at stake; and who will jeopardize it? PRINCIPLES NOT MEN is the motto, which if strictly followed, will lead us to victory.—DEMOCRATS of the fourth district, be not disengaged—inscribe upon your banner the above paragraph—impress it upon your hearts—fix it in your minds—determine to adhere to it, let come what will come, and the stain of Federalism now upon us will be wiped away by a SPLENDID TRIUMPH, brought about and achieved by the UNITED EFFORT of the sterling democracy of Oxford and Lincoln.

Maine Inquirer.

MEMORIALIZE!—MEMORIALIZE!

In New York, and several other cities, memorials to Congress are in circulation praying that body to abolish spirit ration in the Navy, in accordance with the recommendation of Secretary Henshaw. This is a movement that should have been made years ago. The Navy has been, and indeed, to a great extent, still is the drunkard's school. We hope Portland will follow the example of the mammouth cities, and let her voice be heard on this matter. Here is something practical for our temporary men. Who will begin it? Amer.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN. The Senate of Tennessee has passed a bill, by a very large majority, to secure to married women the use and enjoyment of their own property. Similar law, we think, has been passed in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Maryland.

FISHING AND MATRIMONY. A story is told of a man who was so inordinately fond of "going a fishing," that he was fearful of appointing a day for his marriage, lest it might turn out fine weather for his favorite sport. "The thing was finally settled by a contract of this nature;

"The marriage shall be consummated on Monday next, provided the weather is such as to prevent fish from biting. If it should not so turn out, it shall be postponed until the first day favorable for matrimony, vice versa for fishing. Were we in the girl's side, such a chap might fish somewhere else for a wife."

Striking while the iron was hot. A loving couple were united in the holy bands of matrimony, on the 28th ult., on board the steamer Arkansas Mail. The ceremony was performed in the regular way in the Cabin—to which the parties repaired from the deck. The courtship began, and ended on the passage of the boat to St. Louis. The groom hails from Iowa, and the fair one from Indiana.

THE LAST MAN.—A lady a few evenings ago after having for some time attentively read Mrs. Shelly's novel, entitled "The Last Man," threw down the book and emphatically exclaimed, "The last man! Bless me! if such a thing ever were to happen, what would become of the women?"

A Solicitor, who was remarkable for the length and sharpness of his nose, once told a lady, that if she did not immediately settle a matter in dispute, he would file a bill against her. "Indeed, sir," said the lady, "there is no necessity for you to file my bill, for it is sharp enough already."

Recruiting for Good Humor. Rise betimes in the morning and go early to rest, that the body may be preserved in health, let your first reflections be how short are the hours before you—if devoted to business, study, social enjoyment, or other rational recreation; and then find time, if you can, to indulge in spleen and ill humor.

Mr. Wentworth, one of the Democratic members of Congress from Illinois, it is said is attracting many visitors in the Capitol, on account of his extraordinary height he standing seven feet two inches in his stockings!

RIGHT FOR ONCE. The Advertiser says that "the real strength of the democratic party is in the Calhoun section of it." Amer.

Iowa City.—A mill dam 304 feet in length and 10 feet high has been built across the river, two miles above Iowa city. The structure is of hewn timber, cost \$5,000, and affords great water power, valued at \$12,000.

Our Butts gets \$800 a night during his engagement in Philadelphia. His four performances at the Park in New York netted him, it is said, \$5000. Who wouldn't be a fiddler—if they could?

A Miss Capers has recovered \$5000 from one Samuel Rogers, in Pennsylvania, for breach of marriage promise. Samivel should not cut corners!

"Black or green tea, sir?" said a waiter at a public table to a live Yankee.

"Any color!" was the reply—"steel mixed or indigo!"

"There is said to be a strong feeling among the Western members of Congress, to take decisive measure in relation to the occupation of the Oregon Territory.

The Madisonian declares it to be the intention of Mr. Tyler's friends, to oppose both Clay and Van Buren.

The foreign import of specie at New Orleans, for the present year to the 7th instant, has been 2,154,147.

"A rolling stone gathers no moss," A very doubtful adage, says the Pennsylvanian. We have just seen in a country paper the marriage of Pelt Rowlingstone to Ophelia Morse.

Oxford, Dec. 25, 1843.

A NICE YOUNG MAN.—"May it please your honor," said an uncouth looking chap, the other day to a country court, "my pappy died lately destested, and left four little infidels, of which I am the oldest. I want to be appointed executioner, and if you will grant me letters of condemnation, I will go about diminishing the property as fast as possible."

The Advertiser says that "there will be, but one more message before Henry Clay's." Now we don't know as there will be, but if there is but one, that will be an all-fired long one.—Frontier Journal.

The London Punch gives an infallible recipe for curing warts. It says, put your mouth close to the wart, and tell it in a whisper that if it will not go away, you will burn it out with caustic. If it does not take the hint, be as good as your word.

The Picayune states that a witness in court being asked whether a man on trial was drunk or not, replied that "he never would say a man was drunk for a certain, except he saw him try to light his pipe in the river."

The U. S. ship JOHN ADAMS. This vessel is said to have proved herself the fastest sailer in our navy. At latest dates she was at Rio de Janeiro.

SPECIE. The Hibernia steamer brought to this port yesterday £31,000. A pretty good lift that, and a favourable symptom.—Boston Post.

A New York editor gives his word for it, that no red whiskered man, named "Sam," will do to trust.

A gentleman writing from the West says that, he is altered so since he left home that his "oldest creditor would not know him!"

READ THIS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE VIRTUES of these Pills are now cheerfully and universally acknowledged by their great popularity and extensive circulation, and few who peruse this article will be unacquainted with some proofs of their real excellence, and many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience in favor of this delightful medicine.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

are designed to ASSIST NATURE in restoring the various organs to a healthy action, by CLEANSING the Stomach and bowels, and PURIFYING the whole System from those most corrupt humors which in most cases are the cause of disease, and thus gives to the patient health for sickness, and cleanliness for indisposition.

The following extract, which attested the use of these pills introduced some unprincipled persons to fabricate a SPurious Article, which they endeavor to palm off on the unsuspecting as the GENUINE MEDICINE, hence the importance of purchasing only of the regular advertised Agents.

N. B. Remember THOMAS CROCKER is the only regular authorized Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere.

The regularly appointed Agents can receive their supplies of the above popular pills, as heretofore, from the only Office and General Depot for the New England States.

198 TREMONT STREET, 198 BOSTON.

Principal Office, and General Depot, 169, Race st. Philadelphia, Pa.

198 All letters relative to the pills must be addressed thus—N. E. A. College of Health, 198 Tremont St. Boston, Mass.

Beware of the Infected District, in Ann Street, Boston.

N. B. Buy of none but the following regularly appointed Agents:

AGENTS. Oxford County.

Andover, Lewis Crockett.

Albany, Thomas Jameson.

Bethel, Kimball & Crocker.

Bethel E., E. M. Carter & Co.

Bethel Walker's Mills,

Bethel, Durrell.

Brownfield, Daniel Tyler.

Buckfield, E. & L. Ainsworth.

Canton Mills, J. M. Dudson.

Canton, Holland & Austin.

Dixfield, Charles L. Eustis.

Dixfield E., H. J. Dakin.

Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.

Fryeburg N. D. W. O'Brien.

Greenwood, Joseph Stevens.

Hartford, Winslow Hall.

Hiram, Alphonse Springer.

Livermore, Strickland & Morrison.

Livermore N. J. Colbridge.

Waterville, Chaplin Nelson.

Samuel R. Nelson.

N. B. Remember THOMAS CROCKER is the only regular authorized Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere.

A fresh supply just received by the Agents in this County from the New-England Office of the N. A. College of Health, No. 198 Tremont-street, Boston, Mass.

Dec. 26.

GREAT BRITAINS:

FRANCIS BLAKE,

SUCCESSOR TO G. & E. BLAKE,

HAS just received from New York and Boston, a splendid and desirable Stock of new and fashionable FALL and WINTER GOODS, Foreign and Domestic; which he now offers at wholesale or retail to the former patrons of G. & E. Blake, and the public generally, at prices as low as Goods of the same quality, can be purchased in the county, State, or United States. Among which are the following:

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES SATINETTS, VESTINGS,

All kinds of COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS

Prints, Copperplates,

SILKS, CLOAK CLOTHS,

In great variety.

CARPETINGS, FEATHERS,

Rich and cheap SHAWLS, Linens, Damasks, Ho-

siery, Gloves, Rich Ribbons and Linings.

PAPER HANGINGS, SCHOOL BOOKS,

of every description.

STATIONERY

of all kinds.

HATS, CAPS, & FURS.

CROCKERY, GLASS, & CHINA WARE,

And every kind of Furnishing Goods.

GROCERIES, HARD & HOLLOW WARE

Iron and Steel, Nails, Glass, Lime, Fish,

Salt, Flour, and Grindstones.

DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, MEDICINES, &c.

Please call and examine.

Harrison, Nov. 21.

3m

COLLECTOR'S DEEDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

W. M. W. OLIVER.

3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchas-

ing the following described notes of hand, viz.—

One note to Vesta Muzzy, dated Oxford, Feb. 1842.

for twenty-one dollars and thirty-four cents, one other

note of same date running to said Muzzy for twenty-

nine dollars and thirty-three cents, also one other note

of same date as the above two running to said Muzzy

for twenty-nine dollars and thirty-three cents, all of said

notes were given by the subscriber and for which he

received no valuable consideration, therefore payment is refused.

W. M. W. OLIVER.

3m

WRIGHT'S

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

The true character of Counterfeiters and sellers of counterfeit Medicines.

NO medicine has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and general acceptance.

We are desirous of giving our subscribers the following information:

To those who have received the Indian Vegetable Pills,

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